

\* نموذج : ليكن  $A$  حيزاً فوق الحقل  $R$  وليكن  $a \in A$   
 $d_a : A \rightarrow A$

المرافقة

المعرفة بالسكك

$$\forall x \in A : d_a(x) = [a, x]$$

هذه دالة اشتقاق على  $A$

البيان

- ان  $d_a$  دالة

$$\forall x, y \in A : x = y$$

$$[a, x] = [a, y] \quad \text{لأن} \quad [a, x] = [a, y]$$

$$\Rightarrow d_a(x) = d_a(y)$$

$$1) \forall x, y \in A : d_a(x+y) = [a, x+y]$$

$$= [a, x] + [a, y] = d_a(x) + d_a(y)$$

$$2) \forall \alpha \in R : d_a(\alpha x) = [a, \alpha x] = \alpha [a, x] = \alpha d_a(x)$$

$$3) d_a([x, y]) = [a, [x, y]] = [d_a(x), y] + [x, d_a(y)]$$

نريد

$$[a, [x, y]] + [x, [y, a]] + [y, [a, x]] = 0$$

لذلك

$$[a, [x, y]] = -[x, [y, a]] - [y, [a, x]]$$

$$= [a, x], y - [x, a], y - [a, y], x = [a, x], y + [x, a], y$$

$$= [d_a(x), y] + [x, d_a(y)]$$



لأجل أي غير لن فوق الحلق  $R$  فان  $\text{Der}(A)$  هي مجموعة  
 العناصر المستقلة ليست فالت  
 $0 \in \text{Der}(A)$  وبالتالي  $0 \in \text{Der}(A)$

نقول  $A$  غير لن فوق الحلق  $R$  لتعرف على المجموعة  
 $\text{Der}(A)$  العناصر الآتية:

1.  $+$  :  $\text{Der}(A) \times \text{Der}(A) \rightarrow \text{Der}(A)$

$$(d_1, d_2) \mapsto d_1 + d_2$$

في  $\text{Der}(A)$  هناك صور ولا بالنسبة للعناصر؟

2.  $\cdot$  :  $R \times \text{Der}(A) \rightarrow \text{Der}(A)$

$$(\alpha, d) \mapsto \alpha d$$

النواتج

$$d_1 + d_2 : A \rightarrow A$$

$$\forall x \in A : (d_1 + d_2)(x) = d_1(x) + d_2(x)$$

1)  $\forall x, y \in A : (d_1 + d_2)(x + y) = d_1(x + y) + d_2(x + y)$

$$= d_1(x) + d_1(y) + d_2(x) + d_2(y)$$

$$= (d_1 + d_2)(x) + (d_1 + d_2)(y)$$

2)  $\forall \alpha \in R : (d_1 + d_2)(\alpha x) = d_1(\alpha x) + d_2(\alpha x)$

$$= \alpha d_1(x) + \alpha d_2(x) = \alpha [d_1(x) + d_2(x)]$$

$$= \alpha (d_1 + d_2)(x)$$

3)  $\forall x, y \in A : (d_1 + d_2)[[x, y]] = d_1([x, y]) + d_2([x, y])$



$$= [d_1 x, y] + [x, d_1 y] + [d_2 x, y] + [x, d_2 y]$$

$$= [d_1 x + d_2 x, y] + [x, d_1 y + d_2 y]$$

$$= [(d_1 + d_2)x, y] + [x, (d_1 + d_2)y]$$

وهذا يثبت أن  $d_1 + d_2$  هو تماثل مشتقات على  $A$ .

وبالتالي  $d_1 + d_2 \in \text{Der}(A)$ .

نثبت الآن أن  $(\text{Der}(A), +)$  زمرة تبديلية وجمعية.

$$\alpha: A \rightarrow A$$

$$\forall x \in A : \alpha(d_1(x)) = \alpha(d_2(x))$$

$$\bullet \forall x, y \in A : (\alpha d)(x+y) = \alpha d(x+y) = \alpha(d_1 x + d_2 y)$$

$$= \alpha(d_1 x) + \alpha(d_2 y) = (\alpha d_1)x + (\alpha d_2)y$$

$$\bullet \forall p \in R : (\alpha d)(p x) = \alpha(d(p x)) = \alpha(p d_1 x)$$

$$= (\alpha p) d_1 x = (p \alpha) d_1 x = p \cdot (\alpha d_1 x)$$

$$= p(\alpha d)(x)$$

$$(\alpha d)([x, y]) = \alpha(d([x, y])) = \alpha([d_1 x, y] + [x, d_2 y])$$

$$= \alpha([d_1 x, y]) + \alpha([x, d_2 y]) = [\alpha d_1 x, y] + [x, \alpha d_2 y]$$



$$= [\alpha d](x, y) + [\alpha d](y)$$

إذا  $\alpha d$  ليست استقاة على  $A$ .

تنص: التحقق من شروط المورولا وظيفة

كما سبق في أن  $\text{Der } A$  هي صورة  $R$  فوق  $R$ .

\* **مبرهنة:** ليكن  $A$  حيزاً فوق  $R$ ، المبرهنة  $\text{Der}(A)$

بنية حيزاً فوق  $R$  بالنسبة لعملية الجمع

$$[\cdot, \cdot]: \text{Der } A \times \text{Der } A \rightarrow \text{Der } A$$

$$(d_1, d_2) \mapsto [d_1, d_2]$$

حيث

$$[d_1, d_2] = d_1 d_2 - d_2 d_1$$

البرهان:

$$[d_1, d_2](x+y) = d_1 d_2(x+y) - d_2 d_1(x+y)$$

$$= d_1(d_2(x+y)) - d_2(d_1(x+y))$$

$$= d_1(d_2 x + d_2 y) - d_2(d_1 x + d_1 y)$$

$$= d_1 d_2(x) + d_1 d_2(y) - d_2 d_1(x) - d_2 d_1(y)$$

$$= (d_1 d_2)(x) + (d_1 d_2)(y) - (d_2 d_1)(x) - (d_2 d_1)(y)$$

$$= (d_1 d_2)(x) + (d_2 d_1)(x) + (d_1 d_2)(y) - d_2 d_1(y)$$

$$= [d_1, d_2](x) + [d_1, d_2](y)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \forall \alpha \in R, \forall x \in A: [d_1, d_2](\alpha x) &= (d_1 d_2 - d_2 d_1)(\alpha x) \\
 &= d_1 d_2(\alpha x) - d_2 d_1(\alpha x) = d_1(d_2(\alpha x)) - d_2(d_1(\alpha x)) \\
 &= d_1(\alpha d_2(x)) - d_2(\alpha d_1(x)) = \alpha d_1(d_2(x)) - \alpha d_2(d_1(x)) \\
 &= \alpha (d_1 d_2)(x) - \alpha (d_2 d_1)(x) = \alpha [d_1, d_2](x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet [d_1, d_2]([x, y]) = (d_1 d_2 - d_2 d_1)([x, y])$$

$$= d_1 d_2([x, y]) - d_2 d_1([x, y]) = d_1(d_2([x, y])) - d_2(d_1([x, y]))$$

$$= d_1([d_2 x, y] + [x, d_2 y]) + d_2([d_1 x, y] + [x, d_1 y])$$

$$= d_1([d_2 x, y]) + d_1([x, d_2 y]) + d_2([d_1 x, y]) + d_2([x, d_1 y])$$

$$= [d_1 d_2(x), y] + [d_1 x, d_2 y] + [d_1 x, d_2 y] + [x, d_1 d_2 y]$$

$$- [d_2 d_1(x), y] - [d_1 x, d_2 y] - [d_2 x, d_1 y] - [x, d_2 d_1 y]$$

$$= [d_1 d_2(x), y] + [x, d_1 d_2 y] - [d_2 d_1(x), y] - [x, d_2 d_1 y]$$

$$[d_1 d_2(x), y] - [d_2 d_1(x), y] + [$$

$$[x, d_1 d_2 y] - [x, d_2 d_1 y]$$

$$= [d_1 d_2(x), y] + [x, d_1 d_2 y] - [d_2 d_1(x), y] - [x, d_2 d_1 y]$$



ومن ثم أن  $[d_1, d_2]$  تلتزم استيفاء على  $A$  (أي  $A$  غير لي).  
 لتبرهن على شرط غير لي:

$$1) \forall d \in \text{Der } A, [d, d] = dd - dd = 0$$

$$2) \forall d_1, d_2, d_3 \in \text{Der } A, [d_1 + d_2, d_3] \stackrel{?}{=} [d_1, d_3] + [d_2, d_3]$$

$$[d_1 + d_2, d_3] = (d_1 + d_2)d_3 - d_3(d_1 + d_2)$$

$$= d_1 d_3 + d_2 d_3 - d_3 d_1 - d_3 d_2$$

$$= d_1 d_3 - d_3 d_1 + d_2 d_3 - d_3 d_2$$

$$= [d_1, d_3] + [d_2, d_3]$$

$$[d_1, d_2 + d_3] = [d_1, d_2] + [d_1, d_3] \quad \text{بنفس الطريقة من أن}$$

$$3) \forall \alpha \in R; \alpha [d_1, d_2] = \alpha (d_1 d_2 - d_2 d_1)$$

$$= \alpha d_1 d_2 - \alpha d_2 d_1 = (\alpha d_1) d_2 - d_2 (\alpha d_1)$$

$$= [\alpha d_1, d_2]$$

$$\alpha d_1 d_2 - \alpha d_2 d_1 = [d_1, (\alpha d_2)] - (\alpha d_2) d_1$$

$$= [d_1, \alpha d_2]$$

النتيجة